



Mr. Evans. The committee also found indication that while in London Ray hoped to lose himself in the ranks of a mercenary army.

According to Janet Nassau, the landlady at the New Earls Court Hotel, Ray called the London Daily Telegraph twice on the day of the bank's robbery.

Scotland Yard later determined that Ray called Daily Telegraph reporter Ian Colvin, to obtain information about Maj. Alistair Wicks, a former British Army officer who recruited mercenaries to fight in the Congo.

Scotland Yard officers told the committee staff that Ray moved to the Pax Hotel on June 5 and on the following day again called lan Colvin and pleaded with the reporter to give him information on mercenary recruiters.

Colvin did suggest that Ray might find the remnants of a mercenary force in Brussels, Belgium. Thus, Ray booked a seat on a June 8, 1968, British European Airways flight to Brussels.

Former Chief Inspector Kenneth Thompson told committee staffers that Pax Hotel proprietress Anna Thomas, contrary to some accounts, was a cooperative witness who provided a good description of Ray.

During his stay at the Pax Hotel, Ray received four telephone calls. According to Thompson, two were from the British European Airlines and two were from the Daily Telegraph.

Ray checked out of the Pax Hotel on the morning of June 8, 1968, and went to Heathrow Airport, where he planned to catch his 1156 a.m. flight to Brussels.

Unknown to Ray his apprehension was close at hand as a result of cooperation between the law enforcement agencies of three naturathe following manner:

On or about May 11, 1968, the FBI forwarded a photograph of James Earl Ray to the RCMP and requested that they conduct a search of passport application photographs to seek an application by Ray.

RCMP Staff Sergeant Tetus, with 6 to 10 other RCMP officers, examined approximately 300,000 passport applications and on June 1, 1968, discovered that Ray had obtained a Canadian passport under the name of Ramon George Sneyd.

On June 4, 1968, the assistance of New Scotland Yard was requested by the FBI after they learned that Ray used the name Sneyd to book a flight to London.

When Ray presented his two Sneyd passports at the immigration desk in terminal No. 2, Heathrow Airport, he was the subject of an all-points bulletin.

He was arrested by Detective Sergeant Philip Birch of Scotland Yard's Special Branch. Birch detained Ray, searched him, and found that he was carrying a loaded revolver.

Ray was fingerprinted at the airport and positively identified. In England, the committee talked with the fingerprint officer who handled the case and other officers who were involved.

As well as investigating Ray's movements in London, the committee learned that Scotland Yard also canvassed banks, car rental

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Mr. EDGAR. In your experience with all three governments, did you feel that we received the full cooperation of the police officials in all three nations?

Mr. Evans. Well, under their rules and regulations I would think that they cooperated as fully as they possibly could under their structure of government.

Mr. EDGAR. I notice from your report that you indicated that as far as our investigation could discover, Ray had no associates who provided him with funds during his travels in Canada, Portugal, or London, that we could discover, is that correct?

Mr. Evans. That is correct.

Mr. EIGAR. Were we able to discover how much money Ray had on his person when he arrived in Canada, after the assassination? Mr. Evans. No: we were not exactly able to determine that. Our estimation is that we are preparing a report on the finances and that report has not as yet been completed.

Mr. EDGAR. In the robbery of the bank in London, was there any recovery of any of the funds that were taken from that bank

robbery? Mr. Evans. No, sir.

Mr. EDGAR. When James Earl Ray was captured at the Heathrow Airport in London, was there any struggle, any resistance of

Mr. Evans. None whatsoever, sir.

Mr. EDGAR. You mentioned toward the end of your report that it was early-I think it was May 13 or 14 that the FBI had asked the Canadian Government to begin to review the passports to see whether James Earl Ray's picture might have been used on a passport for access out of the Canadian country.

It took from the 14th of May up until about the 1st of June until

they found the appropriate picture?

Mr. Evans. That is correct.

Mr. Eogar, Could you describe how that took place?

Mr. Evans. What occurred was the commissioner of the RCMP ordered Sergeant Tetus to form a unit which consisted of 6 to 10 men, and each evening they would proceed to the immigration office in downtown Ottawa and go through all of the passport application photos on file there.

This would occur approximately 5 in the evening until midnight. This went on for a period of 2 to 3 weeks.

Mr. EDGAR. That was from May 11, 1968, until June 1, 1968, when they discovered the

Mr. Evans. That May 11 is an approximate date, Congressman. Mr. EDGAR. We had the opportunity to travel to Canada together and to talk with some of the officials. While there, lining up the strategy and the direction of our investigation, we laid out for the Canadian officials some of the directions that we were pursuing.

You have indicated that some of the witnesses were unable to be reached or identified and that you did have the cooperation of the Canadian Government for much of the work of the investigation.

I wonder if in your opinion there were very important issuesthese are not dealing with names of people-but issues that we just didn't have the resources to investigate as thoroughly as we might have if we had additional time?

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